

BRISTOL NEWS
PUBLISHED IN GOODSON.
The Virginia portion of the News.
I. C. FOWLER.
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The Editor of the News is not responsible
for opinions expressed by correspondents.
JOB WORK
Executed with neatness and dispatch at
New York prices.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.
EVENT and COMMENT.

A negro named Alex. McGill was
hanged at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the
night of the 13th, by a party of masked
men.

There are still no signs of the abate-
ment of the Plague in Russia. A mili-
tary cordon has been ordered along the
entire course of the Volga to prevent the
spread of the disease.

Judge Baxter has declared the act re-
pealing the charter of Memphis uncon-
stitutional, and has appointed a receiver
for the city. The Memphians have
jumped out of the frying-pan into the
fire. Let the people of Bristol who wish
a repeal of their charter take warning.

The city of Arizapala, in South Amer-
ica, was visited by a severe earthquake on
the 9th of January, causing great con-
sideration. Fortunately no great dam-
age was done.

Ben Butler on War Claims.

In the U. S. Senate the other
day Butler raised quite a breeze by
a speech in which he said "he was
willing that the States should be
put upon the same footing that the
fathers of the Republic had put
them upon in the war of the Revolu-
tion, and that no claims, arising
from the raising and recruiting
troops, should arise out of the
war, except the claims of disabled
and maimed soldiers, and with a
determination like that on the part
of the people, both North and
South, the day would not be far
distant when a feeling of brother-
hood would take into the charge of
the government the maimed and
disabled soldiers of the Southern
army, remembering their courage
and gallantry, and forgetting the
mistaken judgment which made
them fight upon the side they did.
He was criticised by Mr. Kiefer, of
Ohio, who cited the part relating
to the pensioning of Southern sol-
diers, and asked whether he under-
stood him correctly. Mr. Butler
replied:

"I repeat that whenever the ques-
tion of the pensioning of the Treasury
by these claims is over, I think that
the pity, the humanity of the North
will take care of the maimed of the
war, and, if you wish to know it, I
see no reason why a Confederate
soldier, maimed and crippled in the
honorable discharge of what he be-
lieved to be his duty should not be
pensioned when why a Confederate
General who honestly believed he was
doing his duty, should be put into a
Republican Cabinet. (General ap-
plause and clapping of hands on the
Democratic side.)

The Knoxville Tribune is one
of the finest dailies that comes to
our table. It is ably edited, and
one of the staunchest democratic
papers in Tennessee. As a news-
paper, it stands in the front rank.
As a home paper, it has no super-
ior. It stands up boldly and bat-
tles for the rights and interests of
the section of country in which it
is published.

Bro. WARD, of the Abingdon
Virginia, has much improved the
appearance of his enterprising and
valuable paper, by adding new
type and material to his office.—
The VIRGINIAN is one of the bold-
est and most outspoken re-advancing
papers in the Southwest.

**Judge Baxter on the Memphis
Repealing Act.**

JUDGE BAXTER has dug up the Mem-
phis repealing act by the roots already.
On Wednesday, in pronouncing the
decree appointing a Receiver for the city,
replying to an application made by Judge
McKisick in behalf of the German Nat-
ional Bank, the Judge declared: The
State of Tennessee created a municipal
corporation, and it created debts and
acquired assets. The Legislature abo-
lished this corporation and appropriated
to the State the assets of the corporation.
This court is bound to administer the law,
and the act of the legislature in the pre-
mises is a violation of the constitution of
the State and of the United States. The
act is invalid, and the court so declares
it. It is an act impairing the obligation
of contracts. This court has a right to
take possession of the assets of the cor-
poration and turn them over to the re-
ceiver. The German national bank and
the city treasurer will have time to file
their answer. The funds will not be dis-
tributed before such answers are made.
So far as this court has any power it
will protect any citizen against the State
court in demanding double payment. Should
this court go wrong, the Supreme court
of the United States, in which he hoped
all people had confidence, would correct
the error.

Bristol News.

VOLUME XIV. BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879. Whole No. 699. No. 24

**For the News.
Endless Variety and Expecta-
tion.**

Let us look on the boundless uni-
verse of mind and matter. The soul
instinctively anticipates endless vari-
ety and expects to find it on every
hand. Inexplicable as the fact, there
is no hope in the soul that its end-
less being it will be fully satisfied
with any single thing in the universe
but God. And then there is another
fact, equally inexplicable. The soul
when once it knows and loves any
thing, looks not for its like, in every
thing else, but, retaining possession
of it, passes on in diligent search of
other congenial objects.

Every step in its endless progress
retaining singularly vivid, tender,
and distinct impressions of all it
ever knew and loved before, to be
revived as occasion shall require in
its future history.

Again: when once we possess any
desirable object, we are unwilling to
part with it (ill we have exhausted
all its excellence; and its excellence
is considered inexhaustible. We de-
sire to possess it forever; to be de-
prived of it would be regarded as an
inconceivable loss, whatever else in
number and in excellence might re-
main to us in the universe and in
eternity. And so, if we could imag-
ine every created thing, annihilated,
it is easy to see that an immense and
immeasurable blank would ensue.

Indeed if we could imagine ourself
as existing alone with God in eternity
it is easy to see that in the absence
of all objects of the subordinate af-
fectionate and profound sense of loneli-
ness would ensue; and, in God's im-
mediate presence we would feel a
new joy if he were to assure us that
he would restore to us all those ob-
jects. In a word every individual
thing is stamped with its own identi-
ty so clearly and distinctly that,
when once fully known it cannot be
confounded with anything else in
the universe. Thus it seems the
soul is destined to an infinite variety
of knowledge, and an infinite variety
of objects of love, in the progress
of its future being. It is obvious a
variety of endless variety of subjects
is required to fulfil their noble destiny.
And what have we? Just what we
should have—namely, endless variety.
In nature this variety is first percep-
tible: take for example, the songs of
the grove; we distinguish a thou-
sand varieties. Some birds have a
single note and each a different note
from the rest. Others have few and
simple strains, and no two of the
class are alike; some are complete,
and monotonous only occasional;
some are singularly soft and sweet,
and others loud and clear, and others
shrill and piercing, and others wild
and startling and others harsh and
discordant, and others rich and mas-
sive. Some are tender and pathet-
ic and others joyous and lively, and
others subdued and plaintive, and
others serene and pleasant.

All have their signals of alarm and
notes of distress, their strains of de-
light, and their tones of affection.
And all are as varied in their plum-
age as they are in their songs. Take
for example the flowers of the field.
From the lovely violet to the lofty
magnolia—the form, the size of the
flower, the petals, the tints on the
petals, and the shading of the tints—
variety is endless, and we know not
where to commence, nor where to
end. And the fragrance is as varied
as the flowers, take for exam-
ple the fruits of the earth. Every
clime and every season has its own
production, each with its distinct
flowers, the variety is almost endless
and nameless. Take other examples,
the animals of the forest, the insects
of the air, the fishes of the sea, and
the shells of the shore. The most
splendid intellectual abilities have
been engaged in arranging these in or-
der, and generals, and species and
varieties anomalies; and yet no natu-
ralist has announced that he has
reached the utmost limits of disten-
sion or fully explored the bounds of
nature. And so in science which is
the interpretation of the laws of na-
ture. Each science has its own dis-
tinctions; and though for ages new
facts and new principles have been
discovered in every department of
science; and some new science, ever
and anon is constructed, and occa-
sionally some mighty intellect as
that of Newton, in the case of gravi-
ty, discovers a general law that en-
larges the boundaries of human
knowledge, yet man continues his
search for new subjects of analysis
and classification hoping to discover
complexity in simplicity, and be-
lieving that endless variety is con-
tained in the harmony and unity of
things. And so in art, which is the
application of the laws and princi-
ples of science. Here the simple,
the complex, the beautiful, the ele-
gant, the gorgeous, the grand, the
useful, we say nothing of useless,—
are crowded into social life with a
rich and boundless profusion, and
the field of invention is supposed to
be endless. Thus in a man, commencing
with nature makes his path through
science and art and returns to him-
self; a splendid journey truly, if man
be considered as nearly on the bor-
der-land of being, but mournful, if
all this variety concentrates exist-
ently upon the moment of existence
he spends in the companionship of

earth; while the senses of man find
endless variety in material things
and every sense has a thousand dif-
ferent objects, there is another world
in which we live,—the spiritual—
which is wholly its own in which
nothing material exists, and in which
variety is as endless as in the mate-
rial world. The songs of birds, and
the flowers, the tints of flowers, and
the flowers, the leaves of the forest,
and the animals of the fields, the in-
sects of the air, the fishes and shells
of the sea, the minerals of the earth
—from the rudest to the most pol-
ished and beautiful,—and the forms,
and faces, and manners, and tastes
of men are not varied than the char-
acteristics of mind in the spiritual
world.
P. R.

(To be Continued.)

Are all Infants Saved?

This was substantially the ques-
tion discussed last Monday by the
Baptist Ministers' Conference. The
essayist and so many of his brethren
as spoke took the popular view that
all infants are saved. But on what
grounds are they thus saved? Their
sinless character, it was said. Then
of course, it becomes possible to be
saved without faith in Christ, for
faith cannot exercise such faith.
And if this be possible for infants,
why should it not be equally possi-
ble for adults—at least some adults,
the hearer for instance, who never
heard of Christ? This was the rock
whereon the brethren broke, because
they were between it and another—
namely, faith in the future life. If
every soul born in the world must be
saved by an exercise of faith in the
Saviour, and infants cannot exercise
faith in this life—will they have an
opportunity to do so in the life be-
yond the grave? And if infants are
allowed this opportunity may it not
be granted to adults also? But, as
one brother declared, no one shall be
condemned until he or she has had a
chance to accept or reject Christ. A
Christian physician sends to the HEN-
RIDA communication on this im-
portant question, which he thinks in-
volves parental accountability. The
Scriptures declare that the sins of
the father shall be visited on the
children to the third and fourth gen-
erations, and every student of phys-
ical law knows this to be a fact. And
in view of this our correspond-
ent raises the question, If physical
law and morally the infant inherits
the proclivities of the parent in this
life, why may it not carry those procliv-
ities over into the next life? And
does not the condition of the child
at birth rest specifically with the pa-
rent? And is this not consistent
with the entire freedom of the hu-
man mind? If God's government was
confined to this life, and the final
judgment were to be decided here,
we might well doubt the justice of
God. If any soul is beyond the
reach of Divine influence for good he
is a lost being; and whatever soul is
brought into harmony with the Di-
vine will, either in this life or in the
next, is saved.

Our correspondent asks who can
say that the salvation or damnation
of infants and heathen is decided in
this life, except so far as the charac-
ter of the being tends to evil or to
good? Will there not be a growth
after death in one or the other direc-
tion? But if the moral or moral
proclivities of the being at death de-
cide the case for him in the other
life, why may not the infant born of
parents steeped in sin still continue
throughout all eternity to be a warn-
ing to all beings now or to come?
This, to be sure, is an agonizing
question for parents to consider, but
is not the question of the atonement
and the salvation of souls a broader
question than this life can demon-
strate? The heathen, who never
heard of Christ, is still under moral
influence, and his tendency may be to
a perfect life; and when he shall
stand with all the myriads of beings
who have been born or created be-
fore the great judgement seat of
Christ may he not know for the first
time? And may not that infant who
died in the horrible sins of his pa-
rents be justly put among those ir-
redeemable ones whose whole make
up is without the pale of moral influ-
ence? Our correspondent says he
has seen men in this world whose
characters were so horribly warped
that it will be a miracle of miracles
if they shall ever come under Divine
influences either in this life or the
life to come. He thinks they may
be used in the government of God
somewhat as we use criminals against
the government and peace of society.

It is a comforting thought that
when the infants of parents who
have lived moral and Christian lives,
and whose ancestors for generations
lived after the same pattern, when
they die that they are saved by means
of the good character of those pa-
rents and the good influence that
meets them on the threshold of eter-
nity. If, as this Christian physician
thinks, and as others think also, the
salvation of our little ones is so de-
pendent upon the conduct of the pa-
rents before their children's birth it
is high time for parents to be con-
sidering the question in that light,
and abstrusely themselves to think
and act in such a manner as to Je-
velop the best traits in their children.
—N. Y. Herald.

Probably Sensational.

Courier-Journal, 10th: We have re-
ports from Tennessee and Mississippi
which are calculated to produce great
apprehension. They are to the effect
that during the last two or three
weeks there have been in these States
a number of cases of yellow fever, and
some deaths. It is believed the dis-
ease has been caused by the distur-
bance and removal of the remains of
persons who died last summer of the
fever. It has heretofore been believed
that it was impossible for yellow fever
to exist when the date of a man lives to
be over fifty, and the germs of the
disease have not been effectually
destroyed by the severely freezing
weather of this winter, much uneasie-
ness is naturally led to what will
be the consequence next Summer.

Singular.

"It's berry singular," remarked Uncle
Joe Johnson, as he laid down the morn-
ing paper and reflectively surveyed the
toes of his list slippers as they reposed
on the guard-bar of the cylinder stove.
"It's berry singular dat of a man lives
to be over fifty, an' cumulates stamps,
and dies generally an' expected, dat
one-half ob his survivin' friends is a most
sartin to prove in de courts dat he was
of uncom' min', an' dat he wasn't fit,
in his later years, to plan out a y'g're
for a mud sew. But you'll find de pa-
pers full ob stories ob de follars dat de-
b'out a hundred y'as ole in de poor-
house, an' dey is alays senserel to de
last!" and Uncle Joe shook his head sol-
emnly, as if there were some things in
this world which modern science has not
yet investigated.

How He Cured Them.
Many a congregation make it a part
of their religion to twist their necks out
of joint to witness the entrance of every
person who passes up the aisle of the
church.

Being worried one afternoon by this
turning practice in his congregation, Mr.
Dean stopped in his sermon and said:
"Now you listen to me, and I'll tell
you who the people are as each one of
them comes in."
He then went on with his discourse
until a gentleman entered, when he laid
out like an usher:
"Deacon A. who keeps a shop over the
way."

He again went on with his sermon,
when presently another man passed into
the aisle, and he gave his name, residence
and occupation. So he continued for
some time.
At length some one opened the door
who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when
he cried out:
"A little old man, with diph coat and
an old white hat. Don't know him; look
for yourselves."

The congregation was cured.
Mrs. John S. Tilden, of New Bed-
ford, Mass., who eloped last spring
with John F. Borden, leaving her
husband and family, writes penitently
from Melbourne, Australia, that she
would gladly return home if she could
get away from Borden and had the
means. It is not believed that the
bereaved husband will invest.

The Joy of Anticipation

Spring, sweet, sweet spring will
soon be here. The green grass will
sprout; the keno player and the lamp-
kin will gambol; the turtle dove will
tattle to its mate; the young man's
fancy will lightly turn to thoughts of
love; the bumble bee will bumble his
first bumble; the festive yellow jacket
and the small boy will renew rela-
tions; straw hats will come out; so
will dusters, white pants, strawberry
festivals, boils and campaign papers,
and the spring poet will moan at the
editorial stair with cheerful face and
ten pounds of manuscript. Spring
is at hand.—N. O. Times.

A sharp young fellow sold forty-
eight Bibles in Chicago by printing
on the covers, "One thousand recipes
for making handsome women."

A mule's head does not contain a
brain capable of culture and refined
rearing, but it is wonderful to what
extent the other end of him can be
reared.

A volume in a line. At a temperance
celebration in Newmarket, a little lad
appeared in the procession bearing a flag
on which was inscribed the following:
"All's right when Daddy's sober."

When Benjamin Franklin arrived
in Philadelphia he calmly walked up
the street with a leaf of bread under
his arm. But he couldn't imagine
any reason for the fact until he found
bread before he got half a block away
from the river.

That was an unfortunate, fatal song
they started some years ago.—"Trump
trump, tramp, the boys are march-
ing," they sang and there has been
no end of tramps ever since.

Any man may become both power-
ful and rich. The secret lies in being
able to control one's own passions and
being content with what he has.

She was a stubborn woman, and
when she died her husband planted
a willow over her grave, so that even
in death she might have a will of her
own.

"Brilliant and impulsive people,"
said a lecturer on Physiognomy, "have
black eyes, or if they don't
have 'em they're apt to get 'em."

A chap dreamed for twenty suc-
cessive nights that he was out car-
riage riding, and he couldn't imagine
any reason for the fact until he found
out that his bed was a little buggy.

Said Lord John Russell to Home
at a social dinner, "What do you con-
sider the object of legislation?" "The
greatest good to the greatest number."
"What do you consider the greatest
number?" "Number one," was the
prompt reply.

Wise Saying from Don Quixote.

Beauty in a modest woman is
like a fire or a sharp sword at a
distance—neither doth the one burn
nor the other wound those that
come not too close to them.

Keep your mouth shut and your
eyes open.

The absent feel and fear every
ill.

Self-praise depriates.

The dead to the bier, the living
to good cheer.

All women, let them be ever so
homely, are pleased to hear them-
selves celebrated for their beauty.

Squires and knights are subject
to much hunger and ill luck.

Liberty will be carried too far
in these who have children to in-
herit from them.

Virtue is always more persecuted
by the wicked than beloved by
the righteous.

Every one is the son of his own
works.

Honey is not for the mouth of
an ass.

No padlock, bolts or bars can
secure a maiden so well as her own
reserve.

Wit and humor belong to genius
alone.

The wittiest person in a comedy
is he who plays the fool.

There is no hook so bad but
something good may be found in it.

An Indiana girl says she finds noth-
ing so good for the complexion as
rubbing her face on a young man's
vest. The young man must be inside
of it though.

"How do you make letter paper,
Mr. Haskins?" asked his wife. "With
stationary engines," replied Haskins.
Then the whole family was enveloped
in gloom.

Another Newport man interfered
in a fight between husband and wife.
The fighters kissed, the wife held the
meddler, and her husband kicked
him to pieces.

"The ancient Egyptians did not
use tobacco," says the Boston Cour-
ier. "And mark you," says the Buf-
falo Express, "the ancient Egyptians
are all dead!"

One of our female teachers threat-
ened to keep an unruly boy fifteen
minutes after school. "I wish you'd
make it half an hour," said the ap-
preciative youth, "for you're the
prettiest teacher in this town."

An advertisements is a window
through which all the world may look
into your shop and see just what you
wish it to see—no more, no less.

There is something touching in the
simplicity with which the man who
has bought a pair of ready-made
trousers, nurses and endeavors to re-
tain the tell-tale crease down the
front.

It has been sagely remarked that
if the characters of all our young men
stood as high as their shirt collars,
the community would present a bet-
ter aspect than it does.

Books! Books!

KING & HILL,

MAIN STREET,
Bristol, Tenn.

KEEP always on hand a full stock
of SCHOOL, BLANK and MISCEL-
LANEOUS BOOKS. Feb 28, '79—tf

Sale of Valuable Land!

BY virtue of the authority vested in
me by a deed of trust executed on the
5th day of August, 1878, by James
T. Preston and wife, and of record in
the Clerk's office of the County Court
of Washington county, Va., I will
sell publicly, in front of the Mayor's
Office, in the town of Goodson, Wash-
ington county, Va., the 27th day of
February, 1879, about 600 acres of
Very Valuable Land, conveyed to
me as trustee in said Trust Deed. The
land is situated in Washington county,
Va., in a good neighborhood, ac-
cessible to schools and churches, about
3 miles east of the flourishing town of
Goodson, on the old stage road and on
the A. M. & O. R. R., and adjoins the
lands formerly owned by Col. S. E.
Goodson, dec'd., Roland P. Legard
and others. It has two comfortable
dwellings on it and the necessary out-
buildings—a well timbered and watered
pasture, having several springs of fine water.
Beaver Creek runs through it, afford-
ing good water power immediately
upon the line of Railroad, sufficient
for almost any kind of machinery. A
large part of the land is cleared and
well adapted to all kinds of grain and
grasses, is susceptible of being divided
into 2 or 3 good farms, and will be-
come a whole or in parcels to suit pur-
chasers. Parties wishing to purchase
privately can do so before the day of
sale. I will sell at the same time and
place 1-7 interest in the estate of John
Minnick, dec'd., conveyed to said
Preston by W. R. Murry and wife,
and 45 acres balance of the Big Ridge
tract conveyed to said Preston, by
John Preston, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will
be sold publicly, upon a credit of 1,
2 and 3 years, with interest from day
of sale. The purchaser being required
to execute bonds with good personal
security.

ARTHUR C. CUMMINGS, Trustee.
Jan 28, '79—10c

VEGETINE

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: Since several years I have got a sore
and very painful foot. I had some physicians,
but they could cure me. Now I have found of
your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long
time, and because all well from your Vegetine,
and I would not have been so long of Vegetine,
and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me,
and it began to heal, and then I bought one more
bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank you for this
remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer
may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
Mrs. C. KRAHE, 615 West Baltimore Street

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
In 1852 your Vegetine was recommended to me,
and, yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I
consented to try it. At the time I was suffering
from general debility and nervous prostration,
superinduced by overwork and irregular habits.
Its wonderful strengthening and curative prop-
erties seemed to affect me in a most rapid manner
from the first dose; and under its persistent use I
rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health
and good feeling. I have since used it for various
ailments, and as a blood purifier and spring medi-
cine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I
have used almost everything. I can cheerfully
recommend it to any one in need of such a medi-
cine. Yours respectfully,
MR. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used
your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several
years, and that it has been found to be a most
valuable remedy for various ailments. It cannot be
exaggerated, and as a blood purifier and spring medi-
cine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I
have used almost everything. I can cheerfully
recommend it to any one in need of such a medi-
cine. Yours respectfully,
MR. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

WHAT IS NEEDED.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself
in a feeble condition from general debility. My
stomach was weak, and I was unable to eat. I
was recommended to use your Vegetine, and I
did so, and after using several bottles, I was
restored to health, and I can now eat and
feel as well as I ever did. I have since used it
for various ailments, and it has been found to be
a most valuable remedy. I can cheerfully recom-
mend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MR. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst
form for the last 10 years, and have taken
dozens of dollars worth of medicine with-
out obtaining any relief. In September last, I
bought a bottle of your Vegetine, and I used it
as directed, and after using several bottles, I
was restored to health, and I can now eat and
feel as well as I ever did. I have since used it
for various ailments, and it has been found to be
a most valuable remedy. I can cheerfully recom-
mend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MR. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

April 2, 1878—1y.

VEGETINE

GENERAL
COM-MERCIANTS

1855

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

April 2, 1878—1y.

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